

## TOTTERING THRONES.

A Sword is Suspended Over the Head of Portugal's Monarch.

## GERMANY APPEALS TO ENGLAND

Not to Create Any Disturbances at This Particular Time.

## A GENERAL FEELING THROUGHOUT EUROPE.

Anarchists and Socialists Very Active in Bismarck's Domain.

The trouble between England and Portugal may be seized upon by the Republicans in the latter country to create an uprising. Royal circles in Europe are much worried concerning the situation. Bismarck has written Lord Salisbury to say as amicable as possible.

THE NEW YORK ASSOCIATED PRESS.

BERLIN, December 21.—The Emperor has been so ill as to be compelled to keep his bed since Thursday morning. He arose for the first time today, and received official reports. His malady was a cold which provoked a recurrence of the old trouble with his ear. There is also in his throat the same trouble which has been so much the usual trouble experienced in such cases.

An injudicious note on the subject was printed in the *National Zeitung*. It is intended, of course, to ease the public, but had an entirely different effect and caused almost incessant inquiries to be made at the palace. The Emperor forbade the publication of bulletins, received in his bedroom the leading officials who called and treated his illness in a jesting spirit.

## MILITARY AMUSEMENT.

This trouble originated in a cold caught while the Emperor watched the effect of a night alarm in the garrison at Potsdam, one of his military amusements being to test the rapidity with which the various regiments can be turned out at unexpected moments. But that is not his Majesty's only military amusement. At the end of maneuvers at Bornstedt a regiment of cavalry was suddenly ordered to advance at full gallop.

It rode rather skittering down the badly lighted streets of Potsdam. Some of the horses were killed and several of the townspeople were ridden down and badly hurt. This caused much public irritation and was one of the reasons why there was very little sympathy with the Emperor in his illness among his people in that part of the empire.

For many days now the attention of the continent has been centered upon the movements in Spain and the threatened outbreak of a coup in Portugal. Long daily dispatches from Lisbon and Madrid have confirmed the intelligence recently given that Portugal is likely to follow the example set by Spain.

## AN UNEASY FEELING.

The Government here shares the uneasiness felt in every chancellery in Europe. If Portugal takes fire the movement of the Portuguese republicans will, it is believed, be the signal for a rising in Spain. Italy will be followed by agitation in Italy, and by a general upheaval of the social forces throughout Europe.

The militant attitude of the Portuguese Government toward England over the Zambezi district is recognized here as necessary to strengthen the position of the King of Portugal at home, where any accidental failure of strength at this moment would be made much of in the interest of the radical party. Prince Bismarck, according to a report from a ministerial circle, has written to the Emperor, expressing the hope that nothing will be done to humiliate the Portuguese Ministry, in view of the imperial catastrophe in Brazil which has followed the Emperor in Portugal in face to face with similar forces to those that eat down Dom Pedro.

## APPEALING FOR FORBEARANCE.

An article in the *National Zeitung* appealing to the forbearance of the English Government toward Portugal, and the other agents of Portugal may go beyond his instructions, but a statesman, looking beyond the cause, will see that other interests than those relating to the possession of Portuguese territory are involved in the consideration. The youth of the Prince who has just ascended the Portuguese throne, his relationship to Queen Victoria and the conservative tendencies of the King of Salisbury's policy should altogether assure such a calm adjustment of the dispute as will not add to the difficulties in the reign of King Carlos.

The *Zeitung's* article indicates that Prince Bismarck favors the English claims in this dispute between the powers. The official attitude is evidently one of reserve, and due chiefly to the intimate relations of the courts and the concurrence in foreign policy, but also it is furthered by the attitude of the Portuguese Government, which has been a constant irritation to Portugal against England.

## A ZEALOUS OFFICER.

Serra Pinto goes a certain way toward concealing the opinion of the Portuguese Government, but he has made a mistake. Serra Pinto is the officer who, while Portuguese Consul at Zanzibar, caused the capture of the Sultan's fleet, and it is not surprising that his intervention in that case at first supported Pinto.

The justice or injustice of England's demands is regarded with indifference by the Government here, and little interest is felt save in the possibility that the dispute, if it is pressed against the King, may afford the republicans in Portugal a lever with which to overthrow the monarchy. In that phase the case causes some anxiety.

The advice received at Hamburg from the Province of Rio Grande do Sul in Brazil, are entirely contrary to the opinion that the German colonists desire the protection of the Fatherland. They appear to be content to await creation of a republic, and created Republic will increase the general prosperity.

## ALL FOR THE REPUBLIC.

They desire to see fully developed self-government or Statehood in Brazil, and believe that a republican constitution convention will grant this, and will secure to the provinces a control of the provincial finances. All this accorded they count upon the growth in the New World of a great German free State. The official world here is disappointed by this admission of the colonists to the Republic.

The miners' strike still remains unsettled. Several pits in the Saar district are working, but more idle. The directors sent out placards to-day proclaiming that all men who have not returned to their work by Monday will be treated as having rejected the terms offered them.

Anarchists from Liege, in Belgium, have been inciting the men to refuse the terms. Some arrests of these men have been made, but this has failed to overcome the agitation. Many police agents from here have been sent through all the districts where the trouble is to watch the operations of this anarchist propaganda.

## SOCIALISTS AT WORK.

Although the strikes are not directly traceable to the operations of the Socialists, the Government is possessed of information that they are functioning through the Socialists. The recent strike at Luckenwalde, was directly due to the Berlin Committee, and the active and demonstrated will of the Socialists.

Princess Bismarck's argument in his forthcoming appeal to the Reichstag to pass the Socialists' bill entirely as it stands, without effecting any qualifications. The Government expects to make pressure enough upon the National Liberals to force the withdrawal of the National Liberal press that this party will accept the expulsion clause. The truth of the position is that the National Liberals believe they have done

## enough to justify themselves to their constituents for election, and they will now yield to the demands of the Chancellor.

## A CONSTITUTIONAL QUESTION.

Although the mandate of the Reichstag expires on February 21, there is some doubt about the date of the election. The Socialists are discussing the constitutional right of the new Reichstag. The renewal of the agreement or coalition programs known as the Cartel has been a problem since lively disputes between Deputies of the allied groups.

The more liberal end of the combination is accused of making itself subservient to the royal will, and the Emperor is imagined as the author of the programme—the man saying that he originated it by saying more the style of Louis XIV. "Car tel est mon plaisir."

In the disputes of the party Hammerstein, the manager of the *Kreuz Zeitung*, with Stolp, one of the Socialists, put forward to oppose the National Liberal candidate at Bielefeld. Thereupon the National Liberal and the Ultra-Conservative newspapers have fallen foul of one another, and the National Liberals accuse the Conservatives of having entered into secret measures with a wing of the Socialists to prevent the election in the elections in a number of districts against the National Liberals.

## A GOVERNMENT SCHEME.

The Socialist trial at Ellersfeld is likely to result in the enforced absence from the active management of a number of the Socialist leaders. The Public Prosecutor demands that Rabel be sentenced to 15 months' imprisonment, Grillenberg and Harm to one year, and Schumacher to six months. The Socialist delegates, in a session at Pilsdorf, a suburb of this city, decided to join the international demonstration on the 1st of May in favor of eight hours for a day's labor.

Count Von Moltke was ill three days with the fashionable epidemic. He recovered and was out on Tuesday, but he has been long and has taken down with bronchitis. The doctors now prohibit his leaving his bedroom.

## PORTUGAL WILL OXCODE.

Lord Salisbury's Demands Will Probably Receive a Peaceful Answer.

LISBON, December 21.—Senator Gomes, Minister of Foreign Affairs, has summoned the members of the Cabinet to consider the demand of Lord Salisbury, the British Prime Minister, calling upon Portugal to repudiate the act of the agents of the Zambezi district and favoring the restoration of the status quo as it existed before the recent expedition of Major Sampa Pinto.

Owing to the urgency of the matter, Portugal's reply to the note, which is of an amicable nature, will be telegraphed to London to-night.

## A VERY SIGNIFICANT MOVE.

English Cruisers Ordered to the Scene of the Trouble With Portugal.

CAPE TOWN, December 21.—The flag-ship Raleigh, the corvette Curacoa and the torpedo cruiser Brisk, of the British Cape of Good Hope and West coast of Africa squadron, have been ordered to proceed immediately to Delagoa Bay.

## CANADA WILL RETALIATE.

She Carries Out Her Threat to Do as She's Done By.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.

OTTAWA, December 21.—The Dominion Government says that if the United States Government is going to sell Canadian sealing vessels caught in Behring Sea they will retaliate by confiscating and selling all American fishing vessels caught violating the fishery regulations in the Atlantic. Carrying this threat into effect, the Canadian schooner *St. John's*, which was seized at Digby, N. S., in 1886, by the Government cruiser *Lansdowne*, for breaking the fishery laws of 1818 by sealing in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, is the Vice Admiralty Court on Tuesday last.

A large number of capitalists and shippers were in attendance. The bidding for the vessel was \$1,400. The Adams is in a bad state, the water flowing in from the engine room. She was finally required to recalculate and a general overhauling. Her owners will sit her out for the bank fisheries. The Adams had been tied up at Digby for his past three years, and allowed to rot, which accounts for the great depreciation in her value.

## SHOT DOWN FOR NGINITY.

One of These Frequent Jokes Causes a Young Man's Death.

NEW YORK, December 21.—John Rusk, one of the best hearted of the Irish lads who live at Thrugg's Neck, joked with a drunken man about McGinty Thursday night, and was shot down for it. Rusk, who killed him, was a constable of Westchester, residing with his widowed mother at Fort Schuyler. A warrant is out for his arrest, but he has fled for his life. Benjamin Nelson told this story of a joke which occurred. He said he was walking home from the constable when he saw Rusk. Rusk said: "How are you, Johnny?"

Rusk replied: "First rate, Tom. Did you see that fellow that was looking for you?"

"What fellow was that?" inquired Rusk. "Why, McGinty," replied Rusk. "Here's McGinty," retorted the constable, drawing his revolver, and with-out a word, he leveled it at Rusk and fired.

## QUAY AS SILENT AS EVER.

He Intends to Enjoy Christmas Without Disturbance.

Sensor Matthew S. Quay, with his wife and daughter, passed through the Southside yesterday on his way from Washington to Beaver. The party went by the Baltimore and Ohio, the Pittsburgh, McKeesport and Youngsborough and the Pittsburgh and Lake Erie. Quay did not care to discuss provincial politics. He was going home for a good holiday season, and had brushed aside, for the time, all partisan cares.

## A BAND OF FRENCH TRAMPS.

Keen a Companion to Death by Holding Him Over a Log Fire.

LAFAYETTE, IND., December 21.—This morning the body of a tramp was found in a deserted spot, a mile below the city, horribly burned and charred. Investigation shows that the dead man was a Frenchman, and that he had been held over a log fire until life was extinct.

The dead man was known as Joseph Moreau. Five tramps have been arrested on suspicion.

## The English Syndicate Once More.

CINCINNATI, December 21.—It has transpired that the English syndicate has bought two breweries jointly here. One of these breweries is the Weyand & Jung, of Cincinnati, and the other the Crescent brewery, of Aurora, Ind. The amount said to have been paid is \$1,725,000.

## Three More Canebrake Victims Found.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.

JOHNSTOWN, December 21.—Three bodies were found on the bank of the Canebrake near Cooperdale today. All the bodies were close together and all were females. None were identified.

## HOLIDAYS AT THE BE-HIVE.

This is the holiday when a dollar will buy more Christmas gifts than \$2 at any other place. BUSY BE-HIVE, Sixth and Liberty.

## DIED AN AGNOSTIC.

A Chief of Mr. Coleman's Dies as He Lived—Peculiar Circumstances at the Grave—A Spike Something Like Ingersoll's.

FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, December 21.—Monsieur Marcel Pelouard, former steward to Lord Sackville, late of the British Legation, and husband of the Madame Pelouard, who was cook at the White House last summer, and who threatened suit against the Harrisons for wages claimed, keeps a small French restaurant and pension on Eighteenth and H streets. A few days ago he secured the services of a noted French cook, a fine-looking and very well educated young fellow from Paris and New York.

The first effort of the latter was to prepare an elegant banquet given by Monsieur Pelouard to a large number of correspondents and public men. The dinner was highly praised, and the new chef was very proud, but the exertion was too much for him, for on the day following the banquet he was stricken with pneumonia, and died within 48 hours from the beginning of the attack.

The chef had been reared in the Catholic church, but had been an agnostic. Notwithstanding this, a Catholic friend sent for Father Chappelle, a popular priest of this city, to minister to the dying man, and the latter, however, the chief adhered to his agnosticism. He ordered Father Chappelle from the room, declaring he wanted no priests about him, either in life or in death.

Of course the church refused her blessing and her services after this, and the poor chef would have had a very quiet end, indeed, had not the guests at the banquet heard of his demise. Many of these assembled and attended the body to Graceland cemetery. As the coffin was lowered into the earth, the guests, who were from all over the world, stepped forward with uncovered heads, and made a brief but eloquent and affecting address, suggestive of the best vein of eloquence in the world.

An old friend of the chef delivered an oration in French, others made brief remarks and altogether the funeral was perhaps the most unique and interesting that has ever occurred in Washington.

## TOOK THE TRAIN FOR A HORSE CAR.

A Young Man Walks Out of a Train and Embraces Mother Earth.

Daniel Kavanagh walked into the baggage room of the Pennsylvania Railroad at a sprightly, cheerful, damaged finger, with a few bruises, his face plentifully bespattered with P. R. R. real estate, which hardly concealed a nose of sanguinary hue, and with the aid of a couple of porters.

He is about as innocent a young man as appears in the streets of the city. He had been in the depot in many moods. He went down to Bradstreet yesterday to look for a job, and when the train which brought him back was about to start, he jumped off and injured himself as described.

A reporter entered the baggage room simultaneously with Dr. Hamilton who had been sent for. The doctor said he was engaged in framing the most courteous phrases in which I could decline to come. But one of them called my attention to the fact that I had been the only Governor of New York who had ever attended a meeting of the Board of Trustees of Cornell in his capacity as an ex-officio member.

## IMPRESSIONED WITH HIS IMPORTANCE.

When I thus found that I had done something that none of my predecessors had ever done, I was impressed with the importance of the matter. I had to consent to come here. So I came here to-night to insist upon the fullest recognition of the relation I bear to the university, and to exploit my new-found honor. I had to insist upon the fullest recognition of the relation I bear to the university, and to exploit my new-found honor.

"I was coming in on the train, and just before the station I told the man to stop the train for me to get off, and I gave him my ticket. I thought he was going to do it, but the train didn't stop and I walked off the train."

## AS TO THE NATION.

Speaking of the nation, I find that in the grand Federal aid, which so largely assisted in the foundation of the nation, I was privileged to special pains are to be devoted to this promotion of agriculture and the mechanic arts. In the charter granted by the State, I find a provision that the nation and the State shall be a permanent and a permanent benefit to the people in agricultural and mechanical arts is a proper subject for discussion.

## RAILROADS WILL OPPOSE THE CANAL.

An Erie Man Believes the Waterway Will Be Built Anyhow.

An Erie business man, C. R. Hilly, who was at the Seventh Avenue Hotel yesterday, said of the projected Ohio River and Erie Canal, "I suppose the railroads will oppose it. They will naturally do so as a matter of their own interest, but I think it will be constructed. The State Commission is an energetic and systematic one, inclined to push the matter."

## THE EX-CONVICT'S REPORT.

Alexander A. McCandless, late County Treasurer of this county, and now a member of the County Controller, by proclamation and cash, for the following delinquent county, State and poor taxes for the years 1886 and 1887, viz:

County.....\$128,000.00  
Poor.....6,500.00  
Total.....\$134,500.00

## A Conference on the Carbon Sectors' Strike.

The general committee representing the joint labor organizations and the Electrical Union received a communication yesterday from General Manager Blaxter, of the Allegheny County Light and Power Company, advising that they will actually go on strike on Monday afternoon at 4 o'clock on Monday afternoon at a conference on the question of the strike.

## Holiday Presents.

The largest stock of the most beautiful ornaments, with silver, tortoise shell, pearl and ivory handles. Lenses adjusted after the holidays free of charge. Lowest prices. The Christmas's option store, No. 50 Fifth ave.

## Holiday Presents.

Without exception the largest and best assortment of magic lanterns, stereopticons, views, etc., sold at the lowest possible prices at Korabum's option store, No. 50 Fifth ave.

## Holiday Presents.

Solid gold spectacles and eyeglasses \$5 and up. Glasses of the latest style at Korabum's option store, No. 50 Fifth ave.

## FREE FREE FREE FREE!

Grand Parlor Books, Publisher's Price, \$4. Distributed Gratis to Kaufmann's Patrons To-Morrow and Tuesday.

Dore's Bible gallery: Dante's Purgatory. Illustrated by Milton's Paradise Lost. Dore.

The regular premium edition, size 10x12 inches, gold edges, and precisely the same work which all first-class book stores retail at \$4, will be given free with every man's or boy's suit or overcoat, or lady's or girl's dress, costing not less than \$10. We chanced to buy these books at away below their true value, otherwise we should never have been able to present them to our patrons. Truly this is a gorgeous Christmas gift, and if you're wise, you'll secure one—gratis. KAUFMANN'S.

## The Cheapest Place for Diamonds.

Pins, earrings, finger rings, scarf pins, etc., at very low prices. J. W. McKee, Jeweler, 420 Smithfield street, one door below Diamond street. Open every evening.

## Your Mother-in-law would be pleased with a fine cashmere wrapper or tea gown—only \$1.75 to \$10. BUSY BE-HIVE, Sixth and Liberty.

## GROVER VERY JOLLY.

Ex-President Cleveland in One of His Very Happiest Humors.

## HE ADDRESSES CORNELL ALUMNI

On the Subject of the Nation, the State and the University.

## HIS EXPERIENCE WITH TWO OF 'EM.

The Hearty Laughter of His Auditors Punctuates His Remarks.

Ex-President Cleveland addressed the Cornell University Club last evening. He was in excellent humor. His subject was "The Nation, the State, and the University." He was often interrupted by laughter.

## (SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.)

NEW YORK, December 21.—What has heretofore been the Cornell Alumni Association of this city, turned itself permanently into the Cornell University Club at its 25th annual dinner in the Hotel Brunswick to-night. About 100 alumni were present, and the invited guests included President Charles Kendall Adams, of Cornell University; President E. Benjamin Andrews, of Brown University; Grover Cleveland, General Alfred C. Barnes and Alonzo B. Cornell.

Mr. Cleveland seemed happier than on any recent public occasion, as he sat at the left of President John DeWitt Warner, of the Cornell University, and began by saying that the audience was one that might have appalled him, had he not learned by actual experience how easily the nation and the State could be got rid of.

## IMMENSELY TICKLED.

That little pleasantly tickled the college men immensely, and it was a long time before Mr. Cleveland could go on. When he did he said: "I am confident that no matter how carefully a man may compute his social assets, an item or two will be found which he cannot compute. I am confident that no matter how carefully a man may compute his social assets, an item or two will be found which he cannot compute."

He responded to the toast of "The Nation, the State, and the University," and began by saying that the audience was one that might have appalled him, had he not learned by actual experience how easily the nation and the State could be got rid of.

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## MAIETOA IS KING.

Chosen by the Natives of Samoa and Recognized by the Three Governments—All in Full Possession on the Island.

## SAO FRANCISCO, December 21.—The

following was received from Apia, Samoa, per steamer Alameda: King Maietoa has at last been formally recognized as King of Samoa by the United States, Great Britain and Germany. About a month ago the Consuls issued a proclamation declaring that the Berlin conference agreed to recognize Maietoa as King, and advising the natives to acknowledge him as such. Maietoa replied to this proclamation by saying that his followers were willing to take a course about to be taken. Maietoa then agreed to the suggestions of the Consul and the native chiefs of the islands also signed a document acknowledging Maietoa as King.

As soon as the King had come to this agreement, preparations were made for an official announcement of Maietoa's authority. Accordingly, on December 5, Maietoa was crowned on the site of the old Government house, and the United States man-of-war Adams fired a salute of 21 guns in his honor. The German man-of-war *Roon*, which was also lying in the harbor, did not fire a salute. The Consuls held a conference on the same evening and issued a proclamation declaring that the Government of the United States, Great Britain and Germany from this time will recognize Maietoa as King of Samoa.

The proclamation also advised that the two nations which have been hitherto opposed to each other, to effect intimate a reconciliation as soon as possible, and contribute to the peaceable management of the island. The proclamation was signed by Dr. Stuebel, German Consul General; H. de Coetlogon, British Consul; and W. Blacklock, United States Consul. The proclamation was also signed by the German and British Consuls and the United States Consul.

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## DUG HIS OWN GRAVE.

An Eccentric Man Dies Because He Made Up His Mind He Would.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.

PUNXSUTAWNEY, December 21.—Something unique in mortuary matters occurred recently in McCallum township. Solomon Himes, an old citizen, who spent most of his time in the woods with dog and gun, became alarmed about two weeks ago on account of the prevalence of typhoid fever. One of his old neighbors succumbed to the disease, and old Himes was left with his mind in a state of confusion. He selected a spot in his farm which he thought suitable for his final resting place, and proceeded to dig his grave, both for himself and a late wife. He was in a nonchalant manner about his obsequies, saying, in his drawing room, that he really would have preferred to live a little longer, because, as he expressed it, "a man as such a good-loned long time to die."

As Himes was an exceedingly robust man his neighbors laughed at his eccentricities. He was a little out of his head, but in the course of a week Himes was down with typhoid fever, and when the doctor came he said: "There ain't no use in running up a doctor's bill, when a man knows he's going to die, let him make his own arrangements."

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